

WEATHER FORECAST.
Showers and probably thunderstorms
to-day; to-morrow fair and cooler.
Highest temperature yesterday, 76; lowest, 61.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The



Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 36.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1919.—Copyright, 1919, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

WILSON IMPROVES SLOWLY; CRISIS TO LAST FEW DAYS LONGER; RAILWAY STRIKE IN GREAT BRITAIN SETTLED BY COMPROMISE; GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE PRESENT WAGE SCALE FOR A YEAR

PREMIER SETS MINIMUM WAGE FOR WORKERS

Settlement Due to Efforts
of Leaders Opposing Sym-
pathy Strike.

LOVE FEAST IS SERVED

Cabinet Members and Union
Heads Sit at Common Table
in Downing Street.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the
London Times Service.

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LONDON, Oct. 5.—The railway strike
has been settled. The men will re-
sume work forthwith. A feature of
the settlement is that the Government
guarantees there will be no wage re-
duction whatever before September,
1920. That is an extension for a six
months period of the present sched-
ule beyond the previous offer.

In view of the unlikelihood of a
tumble in the cost of living before
next autumn the adjustment is con-
sidered a victory for the Government
as well as for the strikers.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—With dramatic sud-
denness in the quiet of the London
Sunday afternoon it was announced to
a knot of people waiting in Downing
street that the great railway strike,
which appeared to have brought the
country almost to the brink of revo-
lution, was settled and that the strik-
ers would resume work as quickly as
possible.

The terms of the settlement are in
the nature of a compromise. The Na-
tional Union of Railwaymen agrees to
call off the strike and the Government
consents to a renewal of the negotia-
tions, the continuance of the exist-
ing wage scale for another year, instead
of six months, as previously offered, and
the establishment of a minimum wage
of 21 shillings (\$12.75) while the cost
of living is 110 per cent. above the
pre-war level.

The settlement was the result of a
long conference to-day between a trade
union delegation, including representa-
tives of the railway men's union, and
Premier Lloyd George and Andrew
Bonar Law in the famous confer-
ence room in Downing street. Prior to this
there was a Cabinet meeting.

Due to Stand of Moderates.

It is conceded on all sides that the
settlement is the outcome of the mod-
erate, but determined, efforts of the
executives of the transport workers' fed-
eration and men like Arthur Henderson
and John Robert Clynes, who
throughout have set their faces steadily
against the idea of a sympathetic strike
until every possible avenue of mediation
had been explored.

James Henry Thomas, secretary of the
National Union of Railwaymen, in a
tremendous ovation to-night when he ap-
peared to address some 5,000 men at
Albert Hall. It was an impressive oc-
casion, when, after the hurricane of cheer-
ing subsided, the audience rose and sang
"Advance With Me."

Secretary Thomas, in the course of
the speech, paid a warm tribute to the
great work of the Premier, who had
played in assisting them to reach
a victory, but as "an honorable settle-
ment." It was the greatest feat of orga-
nized workers in history and that it had been
conducted solidly, loyally, peaceably and
orderly, and in this, he believed, the
railway men had given an example to
the world.

Resignation of Geddes Denied.

Rumors were current to-night that Sir
Eric Geddes, Minister of Transport, had
resigned, but according to an authorized
statement, the rumors were unfounded.
The conference of trade unions called
for Tuesday, and other arrangements
contingent upon the continuance of the
strike have been abandoned, but it is
stated that the organization for the for-
mation of citizen guards will not be
deferred with.

The conference in Downing street was
a very friendly affair. All present
seemed to anticipate a settlement, and
Premier Lloyd George had ex-
plained the new terms he had offered
to the delegates. When the lunch-
hour arrived the Premier suggested
that all stay instead of separating. A
meal was made in the Downing street
canteen, and finding it equal to the
needs of the large party, a jovial meal
followed. The Premier's secretaries car-
ried the new terms to the delegates
and the conference was resumed, and
at its conclusion Secretary Thomas rose
and, addressing the Premier, said he
could not allow the momentous settle-
ment to be closed without expressing the
appreciation of the delegates at the states-
manlike and impartial way the Premier
and Bonar Law had conducted the nego-
tiations and their patient consideration.

The Prime Minister acknowledged the
enormous task in a genial speech, admitting
that the delegates had met all arguments
in an open minded and conciliatory man-
ner. He expressed the hope that all
labor organizations would approach ques-
tions concerning their welfare in the
Continued on Second Page.

Terms of Settlement of British Railway Strike Establish Definite Minimum Wage

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The official terms of the settlement of the British railway strike are:

First—Work shall be resumed immediately.

Second—Negotiations will be resumed on the understanding that they shall be completed before the end of the year.

Third—Wages will be stabilized at the present level until September 30, 1920, and at any time after August 1 they may be reviewed in the light of circumstances then existing.

Fourth—No adult railway man in Great Britain shall receive less than 51 shillings (normally \$12.75) a week while the cost of living is 110 per cent. above the pre-war level.

Fifth—The Railway Union agrees that their men will work harmoniously with the men who returned to work or who remained at work during the strike. Nor shall there be any discrimination against strikers.

Sixth—Arrears of wages will be paid on resumption of work.

BOSTON GREETES ALBERT QUIETLY

City Restrained But Sincere in
Welcome to Belgian
Royalty.

HONORED AT CHURCH

Crown Prince Greatly Inter-
ested in Harvard Under-
graduates.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—It is probable that
Albert of Belgium never heard of the
Boston police strike. At any rate he'll
never believe that this city has ever,
since the days of William Lloyd Gar-
son, indulged in anything more un-
conventional than a good lusty cheer,
and that in a moment of forgetfulness.

King Albert, Queen Elizabeth and
Prince Leopold entered Boston at 10
this morning and left before 8 o'clock
this evening. In its best clothes and
equipped with umbrellas, galoshes and
mackintoshes, for the day was damp
and gloomy and rain impeded the
city fared forth to do the
visitors honor. The crowds were
of good size but repressed. They
clapped their well gloved hands and
waved their handkerchiefs. Now and
then the younger folks cheered, but,
to be wholly accurate, the crowds were
silent.

It wasn't because Boston was not
glad to see the staid monarch who
gave the Kaiser to know that Bel-
gium was a nation and not a thor-
oughfare. Far from that. But by no
stretch of the imagination could the
reception be called enthusiastic. It is
quite likely that it was as King Albert
wished. He is not given to effusions
himself. However, everybody seemed
to enjoy himself except perhaps the
photographers. The photographers
were thrown out of more places than
ever. Virtually everybody in Cam-
bridge took a shove at a photographer
just before the ceremonies at Harvard
University.

Guests Have Busy Day.

The King and Queen, under the chap-
erone of Mayor Peters, crowded more
into the few hours they were in town
than the ordinary individual would in
a month. They were a bit late in getting
here.

Directly from their private train they
were escorted to the Cathedral of the
Holy Cross. It is quite impossible
to set on paper the beauty of services
that followed. The great church has a
capacity of 4,500, and it was crowded.
The King and the Queen, through-
out the ceremony, were seated in the
front of the church, and the Queen
was held to Belgium's crown sat quite
alone behind her parents. The solemn
high mass was celebrated by Mar-
cel J. Petterson of St. Vincent's.
Cardinal Mercier, who has been Boston's
guest yesterday, delivered an ad-
dress and prayed for President Wilson.

"In this wonderful country," said the
Cardinal in his quietly accented Eng-
lish, "I have had many bright days for
which I thank God, but surely none
more glorious than this. Here at this
solemn moment is our beloved Queen
and the man who is the living spirit of
Christianity in Belgium. All feel happy
in this united patriotic brotherhood. On
both sides of the Atlantic we are the
same. We pray for the same things
and have the same altar. We realize the
majesty, unity and catholicity of our
divine church."

"When I go back to my people I shall
take with me the picture of faith and
Christianity in Belgium. All feel happy
in this united patriotic brotherhood. On
both sides of the Atlantic we are the
same. We pray for the same things
and have the same altar. We realize the
majesty, unity and catholicity of our
divine church."

Guests at Dinner Party.

The Royal family was then taken to
the Copple Plaza where Mayor Peters
was their host at luncheon. Society re-
porters say it was the most exclusive
luncheon in Boston's history. To those

U.S. LAWS URGED TO CURB UNIONS

Republican Publicity Associa-
tion Says Closed Shop Vi-
olates Constitution

Big Problems Are Faced

"Tribunal Superior to Govern-
ment Set Up," Causing Want
and Even Death.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Drastic laws to
prevent "organized intimidation" by
labor groups or any other body were
advocated to-night by the Republican
Publicity Association. Violent resis-
tance to law, impairment of interstate
commerce, destruction of life or prop-
erty and similar actions must be dealt
with now on the theory that an ounce
of prevention is better than a pound
of cure.

A statement was issued, which said
in part:

"Government fails in its duty and lib-
erty ceases to exist when it lies within
the power of one man or group of men
to deny to any other man or group of
men the right to seek and accept such
employment as they desire. It follows,
therefore, that it is the duty of the Gov-
ernment to enact effective laws for pre-
vention of violence or threats of vio-
lence which will interfere with the in-
dividual's right to work for the support
of himself and those dependent on him.
The police power of the Government in
its broadest sense must rise superior to
the commercial force of society, either
labor or capital, or the inevitable result
must be anarchy and chaos."

"Never in the history of the world
was there greater need for useful pro-
duction than there is to-day. There
must be uninterrupted and unimpair-
ed production of the necessities of life or
widespread suffering must ensue."

"From the general welfare standpoint,
therefore, an honest day's work is no
less essential than an honest day's pay.
From failure of an honest day's pay only
the individual suffers. From a failure
of an honest day's work the entire com-
munity suffers because of the resultant
production of the necessities of life or
widespread suffering must ensue."

"The laborer is the backbone of the
community. He is the one who produces
the necessities of life. He is the one who
sustains the government. He is the one
who makes the nation what it is. He is
the one who makes the nation what it
will be. He is the one who makes the
nation what it should be. He is the one
who makes the nation what it ought to
be. He is the one who makes the nation
what it must be. He is the one who
makes the nation what it shall be. He
is the one who makes the nation what
it is, what it will be, what it should be,
what it ought to be, what it must be,
what it shall be. He is the one who
makes the nation what it is, what it
will be, what it should be, what it ought
to be, what it must be, what it shall be."

Many Gather in Japan.

"It is not generally known that Ja-
pan, and more especially Yokohama, is
filled with undesirable aliens of many
nationalities, especially Russians, most
of whom are fugitives from military jus-
tice, both in their own country and the
United States, and many of whom have
become citizens and are now awaiting
opportunity to return."

There is a number constantly increas-
ing of all persons on the west side of the
Pacific. They are the riff raff of the
world. The cities of Holland likewise
are filled with natives of all countries
awaiting transportation to the United
States. Many of them are the most un-
desirable kind."

Mr. Johnson has outlined a bill for
permanent legislation restricting im-
migration which probably cannot be passed
until next session.

"I believe that 75 per cent. of the
citizens of the United States," said Mr.
Johnson, "whether native born or nat-
uralized, desire the immediate enactment
of restrictive immigration legislation.
Therefore I have endeavored to perfect
a bill which will meet the desires of those
from abroad who would make desir-
able additions to our present popula-
tion, will let no one come in except those
who are willing to express a desire ul-

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HORDES OF REDS AWAIT PEACE TO INVADE THE U.S.

Representative Johnson De-
clares Foreign Ports Are
Filled With Radicals.

WANTS WAR LID TO STAY

Plans Bill to Continue Pass-
ports Until Permanent
Law Is Enacted.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—An invasion of
the United States by thousands of
radicals from Russia, other parts of
Europe and the Far East is certain
with the proclamation of peace unless
wartime restrictions on immigration
and passports are continued, Repre-
sentative Johnson (Washing-
ton), chairman of the House Immi-
gration Committee, warned to-night.

Mr. Johnson declared he had official
reports that these undesirable al-
ready are congregated at foreign ports,
anticipating the lifting of the wartime
restrictions on the conclusion of peace.
He recommended the continuance of
the war passport laws until permanent
restrictive immigration legislation is
passed by Congress.

The State Department is understood
to be concerned over the situation. Sec-
retary of State Lansing is scheduled to
appear before the House Foreign
Affairs Committee to-morrow to present
information on this class of immigra-
tion. Mr. Lansing had indicated to
members of this committee that he
favors continuation of the war time re-
strictions until permanent legislation is
passed and efforts will be made by
Mr. Johnson and others to have a bill
for such an extension passed before the
ratification of the peace treaty.

Labor Department Sees Peril.

The Labor Department also has
pointed out to members of Congress that
there is real danger in the situation, as
the literacy test and physical examina-
tions will be the only bar to this influx
if no action is taken by Congress.

"At this moment, except the war pas-
port act, we have nothing but the literacy
test and a few clauses about anarchy
and poverty to keep these
radicals out," said Mr. Johnson. "Bo-
shes are assembled begging for
passports at London, Paris, The Hague,
Madrid, Rome, Constantinople, Stock-
holm, Copenhagen, Bern, Prague,
Belgrade, Tokio, Vladivostok and
Archangel. Certain European coun-
tries are trying to unload these unde-
sirable on us."

"I am in possession of reports from
each of these places and I say frankly
that unless we can check the incoming
of these violent revolutionaries, the
radicals will think the United States is
the only fertile place left in the world,
not only for their individual prosperity,
but for the spread of their diabolical
doctrines, the country will become a
hell of cauldron instead of the peaceful
melting pot it has been."

"With this bill we point there is room
in the United States for desirable aliens
who can come among us and live as we
live. There is still great opportunity in
the United States for those who begin
at the bottom, the wall of the radicals
notwithstanding."

Many Gather in Japan.

"It is not generally known that Ja-
pan, and more especially Yokohama, is
filled with undesirable aliens of many
nationalities, especially Russians, most
of whom are fugitives from military jus-
tice, both in their own country and the
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Resignation of Turkish Cabinet Is Accepted

By the Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 5.—The
resignation of the Turkish
Cabinet, headed by Damad Ferid
Pasha, Grand Vizier and Minister
of Foreign Affairs, has been ac-
cepted by the Sultan.

COL. DODD DIES IN PLANE CRASH

First Army Officer to Get Air
Commission Strangled
by Motor.

FOUR OTHER FLIERS HURT

Accidents Happen When Land-
ings Are Attempted on
Bustleton Field.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—Col. Townsend
F. Dodd, Commander of Langley Field,
Va., and the first American army of-
ficer to receive an aviator's commis-
sion, was instantly killed and four
other army aviators were critically in-
jured in two airplane accidents which
occurred within fifteen minutes of each
other at Bustleton Aviation Field
shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Major F. M. Davis, Capt. Harry
Douglas, Lieut. C. R. Colt and Me-
chanic Harry R. Kashe, occupants of
the machine that figured in the second
accident, are in Frankford Hospital,
where their condition is said to be
serious. Major Davis and Lieut. Colt
have broken bones and are injured in-
ternally. The others are badly bruised
and shaken up.

Col. Dodd was killed when he sought
to make a landing in a heavy fog. When
about twenty feet from the ground his
machine struck a tree. The impact tore
the motor loose from its base and pinned
the Colonel against the gas tank. He
was strangled to death by the heavy
motor, which rested on his neck.

In the plane with Col. Dodd was
Mechanic George E. Hess. He was un-
injured.

The second accident occurred at 4:25,
when the machine in which were the
four aviators skidded and overturned in
making a landing on the wet turf of
the field. Both planes were on route
from Washington to New York to par-
ticipate in the coming transatlantic
race.

Col. Dodd was 32 years old and was
commissioned a Second Lieutenant in
the Coast Artillery in 1909. He was
advanced through the various grades to
the rank of Colonel, in which rank he
served in France as Chief of Staff for
the Air Service of the First Army. He
accompanied the Pershing expedition
into Mexico as commander of the First
Aero Unit.

He became